

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above-referenced application are respectfully requested.

Claim 1 is amended to incorporate the content of former Claims 9, 10 and 11. Accordingly, Claims 9, 10 and 11 are cancelled.

Claim 3 is amended to incorporate subject matter that is supported by paragraph [0039] of the specification.

Claim 27 is newly added. This claim includes the content of former Claims 1, 9, 12 and 13. Accordingly, Claims 12 and 13 are cancelled.

Claims 28-34 are newly added. These claims correspond to Claims 3-8 and 14, respectively.

Claim 15 is amended to incorporate the content of former Claims 21 and 22. Accordingly, Claims 21 and 22 are cancelled.

Claim 17 is amended to incorporate subject matter that is supported by paragraph [0039] of the specification.

Claim 35 is newly added. This claim includes the content of former Claims 15, 23 and 24. Accordingly, Claims 23 and 24 are cancelled.

Claims 36-41 are newly added. These claims correspond to Claims 16-20 and 25, respectively.

Claim 26 is amended to incorporate the content of former Claims 9, 10 and 11.

An optical transceiver module of each Claim 1, 15, 26, 27 and 35 of the present application is a space-coupling type module. A lens is defined for condensing the transmitting light and the receiving light. The light of the first wavelength having been emitted from the transmitting semiconductor laser and propagating along the first principal surface is reflected by the first filter, condensed by the lens and emitted as the transmitting light along the predetermined axis. The light of the second wavelength is the receiving light having propagated along the predetermined axis and is condensed by the lens, transmitted by the first filter and travels through the communicating hole to be received by the receiving photodiode.

Claim 1-4, 7-18 and 20-26 stand rejected under 35 USC 102 as allegedly being anticipated by Kuhara (JP11-218651). This contention has been obviated by the claim amendment made herein. Kuhara discloses a surface-mounted type optical transceiver module. It is therefore that Kuhara's module have its light guide 54. Accordingly, in Kuhara, the light of the first wavelength is emitted from LD 62 and propagates through the optical guide 54 is transmitted by the filter 66 and emitted as the transmitting light to the optical fiber 56. The light of the second wavelength is received, propagates through the fiber 56 and is emitted to the optical guide 54, reflected by the

filter 66 and travels through the communicating hole 68 to be received by the receiving photodiode 73.

Therefore, Kuhara's module type is completely different than the claimed system.

The lens in former Claims 9 and 21 was rejected by the rejection, which stated that Kuhara et al. discloses an optical transceiver module with a lens (37, figure 4) for condensing the transmitting light and the receiving light, which is located on the predetermined axis so that the first filter is interposed between the receiving photodiode and the lens. However, the module of Kuhara's Fig. 4 is not a light transceiver module but just a light-emitting module. Kuhara's lens 37 never condenses the receiving light. Moreover PD 30 is not a light receiving PD but just a monitoring PD. Furthermore, the module of Fig. 4 does not have a filter.

Claims 27 and 35, and former claims 12, 13, 23, 24 define a resin body. The rejection states that Kuhara et al. disclose the optical transceiver module, with a mount substrate is covered by a resin body and where the lens is buried in the resin body (see paragraph [0055]); where a resin body is placed on the first principal surface of the first mount substrate and where a resin body is placed on the first principal surface of the first mount substrate and where the lens is buried in the resin body (also see paragraph [0055]). However, it is only

said that optical fiber 56 can be bonded to a hole 122 of a case 121 by the resin in paragraph [0055]. Kuhara's mount substrate is not covered with a resin body in Kuhara's module. Furthermore, there is not a lens is buried in a resin body in Kuhara's module.

The claims define a mount substrate that intersects with a predetermined axis along which transmitting light and receiving light are propagating. Thus a space-coupling type module is constituted and compact and low cost module is realized.

Claims 2-14, 16-25, 28-34 and 36-41 of the present application are dependent claims and these claims are allowable at least due to their dependency.

It is believed that all of the pending claims have been addressed in this paper. However, failure to address a specific rejection, issue or comment, does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above are not intended to be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this paper should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this paper, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

Applicants ask that all claims be allowed. Please apply the \$700 extra claim fee, the \$120 one month extension of time fee, and any credits or additional charges to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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